

Final Report

for

Bon skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village

Running Water Project

to

the German Embassy

Summary

What? 457 Tibetan villagers (86 households) are benefitting.

Where? Bon skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village, Guinan ཁའང་ར། County, Hainan མཚོ་ལྷོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་ལྷོ། Province, PR China.

Cost? Germany Embassy = 80,000RMB; Local contribution = 121,738.50RMB.

from

Snying lcags rgyal སྟིང་ལཱ་ར་རྒྱལ། (Robert)

Dear German Embassy,

I extend sincere appreciation for your generous funding of the Running Water Project, Bon skor Tibetan Village, which was successfully completed 10 September 2008. You provided 80,000 RMB, the local village contributed 91,738.50 RMB (in labor and cash), and local neighbor cavalry base (No. 9 Junma Cavalry Base 第九马场) contributed 30,000 RMB. Thus, the project was able to bring running water to households in the herding area of the larger, local community. No. 9 Junma Cavalry Base's contribution allowed for the ditch to be extended an additional three kilometers to a second cistern for a total length of eight kilometers, which benefitted an additional fourteen households (~seventy people).

Local residents are now using the German Embassy running water near their homes. This is having a direct, positive impact on their lives:

- Locals no longer must spend 4-5 hours (once every two days; ~30-40 hours monthly) fetching the water over a roundtrip distance of ten kilometers. This saved time that is now spent on other activities.
- Local schoolchildren are now attending school more regularly because their parents no longer ask them to stay at home to fetch water.
- The new running water supply from the large concrete water box means that there is always an ample supply of water available. In fact, some families have planted poplar trees and flowers near their homes.
- Reduced degradation of grassland as the result of livestock no longer walking long distances across fragile pastures enroute to drink water. This created conflicts between families, which has now been resolved.
- Saved money because diesel no longer need be purchased for the tractors that did pull water trailers and reduced wear on the tractors.

On behalf of all the Bon skor Tibetan villagers, I want to express my heartily appreciation for bringing such an ample, clean water to this remote nomad village.



སྟིང་ལཱ་རྒྱལ། (Snying lcags rgyal)

PHOTOGRAPHS



G'nam byams 'bum (b. 1967), the village leader said, "This water project has made a very big change for the Bon skor herding area. We could do this project by ourselves. The German Embassy has very generously helped us with this project. Now each household can get water near their home."



Dpa' bu rgyal (b. 1959), Bon skor Village's account, confided, "The German Embassy's helping us with this project shows Buddha-like compassion and generosity. I don't know how to show my appreciation. I hope embassy members will visit us in future."



Au rgyan tshe ring (b. 1976), a villager, said, "Before we had this water project, I drove my sheep and goats to water once every two days. Sometimes they required an entire day and sometimes I did this at night. Now we have water near our homes and my livestock can drink water every day."



Lha sgron mtsho (b. 1970) said, "The running water project really helped a lot of local people, especially women like me. We had to go 8-10 kilometers roundtrip to get drinking water for the home. We used this water very carefully. Now, with this water project, we can use as much water as we like for cooking and boiling tea."



Locals dig the ditch for the pipe.



The village leader measures ditch width.





Ditch digging is complete.



Purchasing plastic pipe.



Plastic pipe in truck.



The pipes arrive in Bon skor Village.



Pipe connections and iron pipes.



Locals learn how to use connectors.



Placing the pipes.







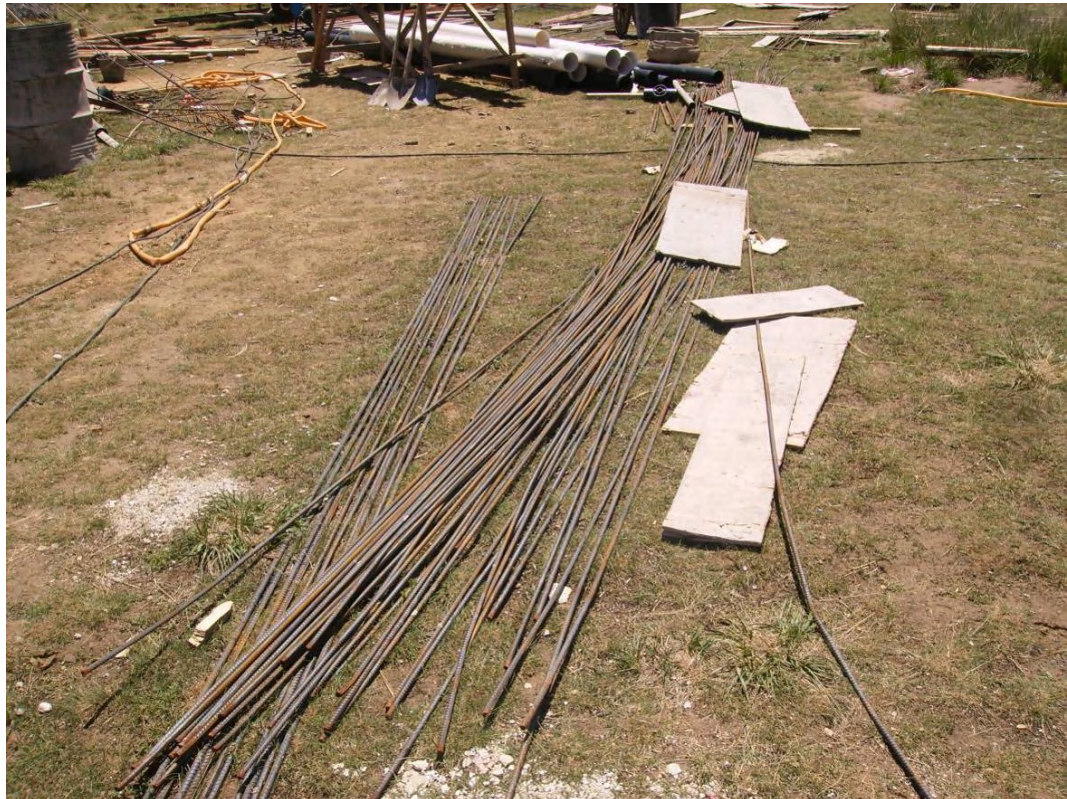
Ditches are filled in.



Cement for concrete cistern construction.



Sand for cistern construction.



Reinforcing iron for cistern construction.



Local workers prepare to build the cistern.



Building the cistern.



The cistern top--the main body of the cistern is underneath.



The cistern interior.



Building the cistern.



Completed cistern--pipes allow for air intake.



Cistern lid.



Livestock watering at the cistern.



A local herdsman fills the trough with water for her sheep.





Horses water near the water resource.

Bon skor Tibetan Village is situated in the west of Bya mdo Township, Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, 250 kilometers from Xining City, the capital of Qinghai Province, PR China. Approximately 1,880 Tibetans live in Bon skor Tibetan Village in a remote location on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Families live in both farming and herding areas. This water project benefits locals in herding areas.

Bon skor has the largest population and is the poorest of the fifteen villages in Bya mdo Township. Originally, village residents were nearly exclusively herders. Locals seek little labor work outside the area; instead they herd their sheep, goats, and cattle and farm. They obtain an inadequate income by selling sheep wool, goat hair, and cattle. Many residents are impoverished. They are conservative and traditional, e.g., having children herd livestock is thought to be more meaningful than attending school. Consequently, the literacy rate is very low. Specifically, only five local students have graduated from the 1,880 community members.

Lack of water was a serious problem for local herders, resulting in many herders taking their animals ten kilometers roundtrip to water them. This trek across privatized grassland was detrimental to the local, arid, privatized grassland and resulted in conflicts. This running water project solved these and related problems.

PROJECT RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS & PROJECT SITE MAP

Members		
<i>Tibetan</i>		<i>Occupation</i>
Snying lcags rgyal	སྟིང་ལཱ་རྒྱལ།	Student
G'nam byams 'bum	གནམ་བྱམས་འབུམ།	Village leader
Thare rgyal	ཐ་རེ་རྒྱལ།	Village leader
Au rgyan tshe ring	ལུ་རྒྱན་ཚེ་རིང་།	Villager
<i>Other responsible members</i>		
Bon skor Tibetan villagers who get water		

From the Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee
5 September 2008

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Date	Activities	Participants
June 2007	Wrote the proposal	Snying lcags rgyal
April 2008	Funds received	Snying lcags rgyal
April	Village meeting about project management	Snying lcags rgyal, village leaders, villagers
May	Local contribution collected	Snying lcags rgyal, village leaders, villagers.
May	Running water project further designed and refined	Designer, village leaders, Snying lcags rgyal, villagers
June	Measured ditch digging division for villagers	Village leaders, villagers, Snying lcags rgyal
June	Dug the ditch	Village leaders, villagers, Snying lcags rgyal
June	Purchased materials	Snying lcags rgyal, village leaders.
July	Sands and stones transported	Villagers
July	Placed pipes underground	Villagers, village leaders, and Snying lcags rgyal.
July	Local township leaders visited	Township leaders, village leaders
August	Project completed.	Village leaders, Snying lcags rgyal
September	Wrote final report	Snying lcags rgyal

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

EXPENDITURES

1. German Embassy Contribution

Item	Receipt #	Quantity	Resource	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Plastic pipe	1	4,143 kg	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	14	58,002
Pipe connectors	2	250	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	4	1,000
Cement	5	10T cement,	Guomaying Xinlong Dealer	640	8,900
Connection		250 Connect,		4	
Iron wire				1,500	
Iron bar	6	3,250 kg	Chana Village	1.6	5,200
Transport	8	1	Local truck No. 青:E 05238	6,900	6,900
Total					80,002

2. Local Contribution

Item	Receipt #	Quantity	Detail	Price Per RMB	Total RMB
Plastic pipe	1	2,635.56 kg	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	14	36,898.00
Faucets	3	6	Huangyuan County Huoli Plastic LTD	7.30	44.00
Sand & stone	4	7 tractors		6,700	81,700.00
Labor			90 people X 50 days X 10RM/ day/ person	45,000	
Plastic pipe		2,141 kg	Contribution from local govt.	30,000	
Soft plastic	7	9.65 kg	Guomaying Xinlong Dealer	10	96.50
Water design	9	1 expert		3,000	3,000.00
Total					121,738.50

RECEIPTS

收款收据		Nº 0036168
2008年6月20日		
缴款单位	贵南县沙湫乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	玖万肆仟玖佰元正	¥ 94,900.00
事由	022管科 压力6149	
财务主管	计	出纳 董永贵

二联: 收据

No. 1

收款收据		Nº 0036169
2008年6月20日		
缴款单位	贵南县沙湫乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	叁仟元正	¥ 1,000.00
事由	配件	
财务主管	会计	出纳 董永贵

二联: 收据

No. 2

收款收据		Nº 0025037
2008年8月24日		
缴款单位	贵南县沙湫乡汪什科村	
人民币(大写)	肆仟元正	¥ 4,000.00
事由	1	
财务主管	会计	出纳 董永贵

二联: 收据

No. 3

领条

今从贵南县沙沟乡汪什科村修建水塔，
用大砂和细砂，石头费共计人民币陆仟柒佰元
整（6700元），
挖管道费（90人日 × 50天时间 × 10元每天
工费，共计达到了人民币肆仟伍佰元整
（45,000元）
这次项目上本村邻居马场赞助了
叁万圆整的管子（30,000元）
合计此条 = 捌万壹仟柒佰元整。

汪什科村村委会
2008/8/03日

No. 4

收 据 0007214

2008年 6月20日

交款单位 <u>沙沟乡汪什科村</u>	收款方式 _____
人民币（大写） <u>捌仟柒佰元整</u>	¥ <u>8700</u>
收款事由 <u>为水塔 10000 - 10000 水塔 10000 × 600 = 6400 钢 1500</u>	
单位盖章	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 财会主管 <u>曹宝强</u> 记 帐 出纳 审核 经办 </div> <div> 年 月 日 第二联收款 </div> </div>

No. 5

收据

今汪什科村买了（伍仟贰佰元整（5,200元）
的钢筋（1.6 × 3250元） 沙沟乡汪什科村村委会。

No. 6

收 据		CC17381
08年6月20日		
交款单位 <u>汪什科村:</u>	收款方式 _____	
人民币(大写) <u>玖拾陆元整</u>	¥ <u>96.52</u>	
收款事由 <u>管子. 闸发等共计96.5</u>	年 月 日	
单位盖章	财会主管	记 出 审 经
	帐	曹宝纳 核 办

第二联收款

No. 7

收 据

今收到了6900元(陆仟玖佰元整), 因我车:
青E 05238 货车运自来水管子到木格滩. 2008/7/1号
车主: 仁有

No. 8

收 据

今在木格滩自来水项目的管道及水塔地作
收到了3000元(叁仟元整)的测量费.
测量者: 王 旺川
2008.5.15

No. i9

RECIPIENTS

- 86 households
- 457 people
- 20,920 Livestock
- 33,634 *mu* 亩 of grassland

Number	Household Name	Number of Members	Number of Livestock	Grassland <i>mu</i>
1.	ལྷ་རྩེ།	5	141	281
2.	ཐ་ཤེས།	9	237	489
3.	རྩོ་རྩ།	4	280	392
4.	གནམ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	8	470	685
5.	ཁྱི་ལོ་ཐང།	10	480	678
6.	ཨ་ཡ།	5	430	576
7.	སྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱལ།	4	153	232
8.	འབུམ་མེ།	8	290	514
9.	ཨ་ཁུ།	6	228	396
10.	ལོ་རྩེ།	4	125	237
11.	ཅིག་གེ།	9	128	380
12.	ཐིན་ཆེན།	6	530	690
13.	ཆོད་པལ།	7	558	754
14.	རྩ་ལོ།	4	197	308
15.	གུག་མ་རྩེ།	6	335	503
16.	ཨ་རྩེ།	5	134	274
17.	མཆོག་རྩ།	6	200	368
18.	བསོད་ཆོ།	4	278	390
19.	དཔའ་རྩེ།	9	297	549

20.	གུ་རྩ་མོ།	3	180	264
21.	ཨ་རྩེ།	5	690	800
22.	ཐུ་རྩ།	4	150	262
23.	ར་གཡང་རྩེ།	5	130	273
24.	སྟག་རྩེ།	4	170	282
25.	རྩ་ཐར་རྩུལ།	3	147	231
26.	ལྷགས་ལི།	3	90	118
27.	འིན་ཆེན།	4	150	262
28.	ཐོན་རྩེ།	5	273	413
29.	རྩོར་རྩ།	5	430	570
30.	ཐུ་རྩ།	5	300	440
31.	དོན་ལོ།	9	264	512
32.	དོ་རྩ།	7	70	322
33.	རྩ་མཆོག	3	84	132
34.	ཏའོ།	8	314	538
35.	ལ་རྩོར།	6	287	455
36.	དཀར་རྩེ།	6	213	381
37.	ཏང་རྩེ།	4	168	280
38.	དཔལ་རྩ།	5	340	480
39.	ར་ལོག	7	370	566
40.	འབྲུག་རུས།	3	60	144
41.	བསོད་ཤེས་རྩུལ།	7	70	266
42.	རྩ་རྩ་ཐར།	8	369	593

43.	གནམ་ལོ།	5	430	570
44.	ཁི་ཉེ།	4	180	292
45.	ཐོན་ཐང།	4	150	262
46.	རོ་ཉེ།	4	313	425
47.	རོ་ཉ།	4	280	392
48.	ཆོ་བརྟན།	5	230	370
49.	གསང་བདག་རྒྱལ།	5	170	310
50.	བ་ཐོ།	5	120	260
51.	དགོས་མཆོག།	7	308	976
52.	ཏང་ཉེ།	4	267	379
53.	དབང་རེས།	5	283	423
54.	གནམ་རྒྱལ།	5	460	600
55.	ཙི་ལོ།	8	264	488
56.	ཏ་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ།	5	150	290
57.	ར་ལོ།	5	230	370
58.	ཆོ་ཉ།	4	217	329
59.	ཆོ་བརྟན།	4	78	190
60.	སྟོབས་ལྷན་རྒྱལ།	4	69	181
61.	བསོད་ནམས་འབྲུམ།	6	340	508
62.	འབྲུག་ལྷ།	5	174	314
63.	ཤུ་རེས།	5	350	434
64.	རྒྱལ་རིག།	3	370	466
65.	ཟ་ཉེ།	7	408	604

66.	གེ་རྩ།	7	311	450
67.	ལྷགས་བྱང་།	5	360	612
68.	ཅུ་རྩོ་རྒྱལ།	9	310	452
69.	ཆོ་གཟུངས་སྐྱབས།	4	356	496
70.	བརྟན་ཐང་།	5	80	322
71.	ནོ་ལུ་ལྷ།	9	63	180
72.	ལྷ་ཆེན།	7	62	264
73.	རྩ་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	3	247	331
74.	ལྷགས་ལི།	2	103	118
75.	འིན་ཆེན།	4	160	262
76.	ཐོན་རྩ།	5	283	413
77.	ཀྱ་རྩ་མོ།	4	180	264
78.	ཨ་རྩ།	3	390	400
79.	རྒྱ་རྩ།	6	158	265
80.	ར་གཡང་རྩ།	4	137	278
81.	ཏ་ལྷགས་རྒྱལ།	6	140	293
82.	ར་ལོ།	7	220	371
83.	ཆོ་རྩ།	3	227	329
84.	ཆོ་བརྟན།	4	79	195
85.	སྐྱབས་ལྷན་རྒྱལ།	5	79	188
86.	ཏ་ལོ།	4	324	438
		457	20,920	33,634

Initial Proposal

Botschaft

der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Peking

Embassy

of the Federal Republic of Germany

申请由北京德国大使馆资助的小型技术合作项的系列问题

1. Name of the project?

Running Water Project for Bon skor Tibetan Village

2. Who is applying for the funding? (Name, contact person, address, telephone, fax, e-mail)

Name: Snying lcags rgyal (Robert)

Address: c/o Kevin Stuart, PhD,
Nationalities Department,
Qinghai Education College,
Xining City 810008, and Qinghai Province

Telephone: 0971-631-8505

Email address: nnyangjaggyal@yahoo.com

3. Who is responsible for carrying out the project? (Name, contact person, address, phone, fax, e-mail)

As above

4. Where is the project located? (Information regarding the province, region, population, etc.)

Bon skor བོན་སྐོར། Tibetan Village, Bya mdo བྱ་མདོ། Township, Guinan གུ་ནན་རྫོང་། County, Hainan མཁོ་སྐོ།

Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai མཚོ་སྐོན། Province. PR China. Bon skor Tibetan Village

is situated in the southwest of Guinan County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai

Province, 200 kilometers from Guinan County Town, 5 kilometers from Bya mdo Township

Town, and 250 kilometers from Xining City, the provincial capital.

5. Does the (local) government agree with the project? Yes.

6. What is the goal of the project? (Detailed description of the project)

1) The goal of this project is to provide the following:

- To increase use of clean water sources near households from a water source in the center of local community..

- Reduce time spent fetching water. Saving 4 or 5 hours of fetching water by the shortened distance.
- To reduce local women and girls' time over getting water—the surveys at the end of the proposal show this.
- To increase school attendance. Reduction of daily travels to the water source, increasing students' time for study
- To improve villagers' relationships. Reduction of disagreements caused by livestock traveling over pasturelands to water sources.
- To reduce environmental degradation. Reduction of flocks of livestock making paths through grassland to water resource at the town.

2) The goal of this project is to reduce the following problems:

- 1 Local villagers who live in the center of the community currently fetch water from water taps, which in some cases are five kilometers from their homes and requires half a day of travel to and from the tap. Families who live at the edge of the local community travel up to six kilometers to the tap, taking almost a whole day.
- 2 The source of the tap water is a stream running through a valley. Because the water is clean and fresh, more than 14,100 people living in nine Tibetan communities use it. The tap water is pumped 45 kilometers to the local town, where local villagers obtain water.
- 3 The single tap is used by the population of the farming area, and is used additionally by 72 households in the herding area and their livestock. The local villagers drive their sheep and goats to the tap to get water. They also put water in plastic containers to carry to other people on donkeys and mules.
- 4 The responsibility for fetching water and driving sheep to drink water lies with young people. Consequently, some families pull their children from school to do this work.
- 5 Morning is the most popular time to collect water and, as a result, many people crowd around the tap and queue to get water. Sometimes, some people do not return home until after sunset. Some families lose their livestock in the darkness on the way back home from the tap water.
- 6 In the winter, freezing temperatures cause problems—water flows slowly or may stop. Some families stay at home without water for two or three days. Finally, they drive their livestock to get water from other villages, which are 15-20 kilometers away.
- 7 The path for people and livestock to the tap from the herding area lies on the grassland. After the sheep and goats tread on the grass, the grass wilts and the ground becomes bare. Herdsmen and women are sometimes unaware that their livestock are going onto other families' pastureland. Consequently, disagreements may occur between local villagers. This project would definitely provide better access to water in the nomad area, thus eliminating such disagreements between locals and the grasses would grow in safety.

The aforementioned local problems could be reduced once this project is funded.

The community consists of two locations - a farming location and a herding location. Seventy percent of the villagers live in the farming area and 30% of the villagers live in the herding area. There are 394 Tibetans in 72 households and 18,976 head of livestock in the herding area. The herders live in adobe-wood rooms constructed around an open courtyard. Their livestock live in sheds adjacent to the household living quarters. Money earned from selling sheep and goats is only enough for their food and clothes. Families who have few sheep and goats cannot get enough food

and lack proper clothing. In addition, they must drive their livestock to the tap over pastureland owned by certain Chinese ranchers in the farming town. This is the most difficult of tasks for herding residents of the village. Ninety-eight percent of the residents of the herding location are illiterate.

6. What are the expected costs of this project? (Detailed budget proposal for entire project)

1. Requested contribution from German Embassy:

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>German Embassy RMB</i>
Plastic Pipe #75	4,530.77 kg× 13 RMB	58,900.01
Connections #75		2,000.00
Cement	25 T x 280 RMB	7,000.00
Iron Bar #6 #4	1.5 × 3,100 RMB	4,650.00
Iron Wire #22 #8		450.00
Material Transport	5,300	7,000.00
TOTAL		80,000.01

1.1. Local Contribution:

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Local Contribution RMB</i>
Stone and sand	150 m ³ ×30 RMB	4,500.00
Plastic Pipe #75	3,069.23 kg × 13 RMB	39,899.99
Water Design Fee		3,000.00
Labor	90 people × 50 days × 10 RMB	45,000.00
TOTAL LOCAL CONTRIBUTION		92,399.99
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		172,400.00

7. What is the expected timeframe for this project?

June 2007	Wrote the proposal
April 2008	Funds are received
May 2008	Village meeting is held about managing the project
May 2008	The local contribution is collected from the villagers
May 2008	Villagers dig the ditch
June 2008	Materials are purchased
June 2008	Villagers placed the pipes underground.
July 2008	Project is completed.
August 2008	Final report is sent

10. Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project?

Snying lcags rgyal and the Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee will be responsible for securing the local contribution and implementing the running water project. Snying lcags rgyal will contact the committee and be involved in the meetings and activities during project implementation. He will also communicate by phone with villagers and village leaders from school. Additionally, Snying lcags rgyal will visit every household to observe how the new water tap is changing their lives. All of this information will be included in the final report with explanatory pictures.

11. Are resulting costs expected? No.

12. Are other donors/ organizations involved? No.

13. Additional information:

2) Government Agreement:

Explanation (*Translation*)

Bon skor Tibetan Village has 280,000 *mu* of grassland in the local herding area. The local village farmers and herders are living apart. For years, the local village herding households has had quite a difficult time due to the water issue. Villagers and the township government tried their best to get funds from the County Government to support a water project. Finally, the county government established a cistern in the farming town - which is 5 km from the local Tibetan village. Thus, it is difficult and time-consuming for the local Tibetan villagers to get water from this source. To alleviate difficulties of these 72 households (5 km far from water) in the local village, the local Tibetan village committee and the township government are planning to build a new cistern in the local Tibetan herding area from the farming town. However, due to insufficient funds, we cannot execute this plan and are seeking funds for the local village's water project. We decided to apply to you, the German Embassy, after discussing the issue with the local Tibetan village and the local township. We, all the villagers, and the township government wish that you could provide funds for a running water project in the Bon skor Tibetan herding area. Once the project is completed we, the township government and the local village, will energetically ensure the sustainability of this project.

(stamp) Bya mdo Township Government, Guinan County.

(stamp) Bon skor Tibetan Village Committee, Guinan County.

(stamp) Tsa na Village Committee (the farming town), Guinan County.

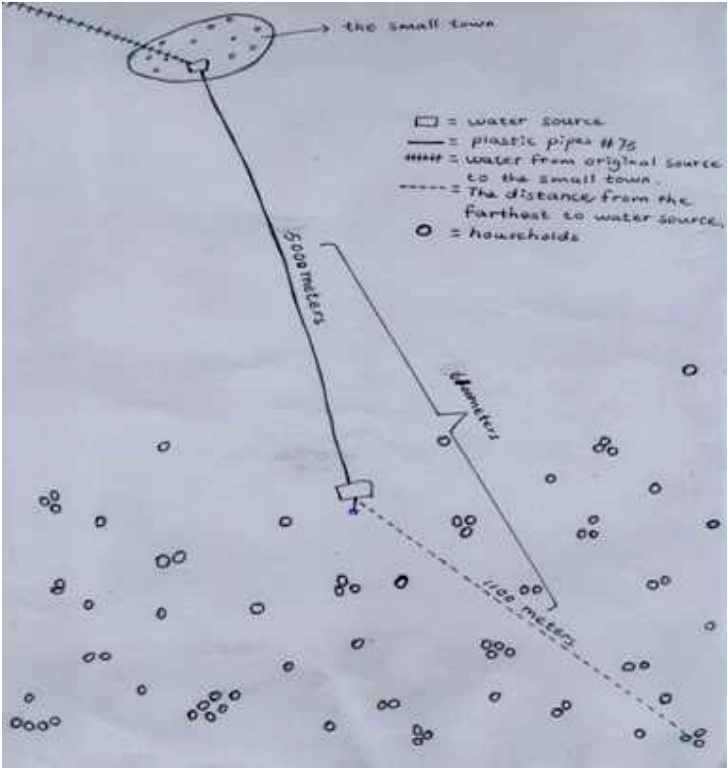
August 5, 2006

Please enclose a map of the project region/province

project
site



Sketch map of the project:



Photos



Households in the herding area





The water tap building in the small town



The one water trough used by all locals to provide water to livestock.



Doba རྫལ། (24 years old) is a local herdsman. He is driving his flock to the water tap in the town.



Konthar skyid ཁོན་ཐར་སྒྱིད། (26 years old) fetches water by donkey in plastic water containers from the tap at the town for her home.

Survey

1. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: དཔལ་ལྷན་

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) དཔལ་ལྷན་	Male	63
(b) མེ་ལྷན་	Male	35
(c) ལྷན་མ་མེ་ལྷན་	Female	34
(d) ལྷན་མ་མེ་ལྷན་	Female	62
(e) ལྷན་མ་མེ་ལྷན་	Male	14

1. **Annual family cash income?** 3,000RMB by herding
2. **Where do you get water?** From the small farming town about six km from my home.
3. **What do you use this water for?** We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning and dog's drinking water, etc.
4. **How do you get water?** We usually get water by using a donkey that hauls a plastic water container.
5. **How long does one fetching-water trip take?** It takes about three hours.
6. **How far is one roundtrip?** It takes about a half-day.
7. **How often do you go for water?** We go there for at least once in two days.
8. **Who gets water in your family?** Mostly my daughter gets water.
9. **What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now?** I think it's a long way to go and we spend much time and energy. A lot of villagers go there so we cannot get water sometimes from the morning until night because it is crowded and inconvenient. Every family spends much time getting water.
10. **What would make getting water easier for your family?** It would easier for my family to get water if there was running water nearby.
11. **Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful?** Yes, it will be surely useful.
12. **How would it be useful?** Running water in the local village could bridge the long way to the running water at the farming town and also reduce much of the time and energy we spend on getting water allowing us to do other work.

2. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006 **Interviewer:** བ་ཚོ། **Place:** Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) བ་ཚོ།	Male	35
(b) ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་	female	37
(c) བཞུགས་པ་ལྷན་པ་	Male	18
(d) ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་	female	14
(e) ལྷན་པ་ལྷན་པ་	female	9

2. Annual family cash income? 2,000RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, etc.

5. How do you get water? We get water in a plastic water container using a donkey.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about one morning.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about half of a day to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once every two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My wife.

10 What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? I think it takes much time and energy and is inconvenient. We get terribly tired after getting water from the small farming town.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? If my family has a tractor, it's very convenient and easier to get water from afar.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it will be surely useful.

13. How would it be useful? We can get water easily by using a tractor without using as much energy by doing this on foot.

3. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: གཡུང་རྒྱུང་མཁམ་

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) གཡུང་རྒྱུང་མཁམ་	Male	32
(b) ལྷོ་མོ་རྒྱལ་	Female	29
(c) ལྷོ་རྒྱལ་	Male	13
(d) གནམ་ཐར་རྒྱལ་	Male	12

2. Annual family cash income? 3,500RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, etc.

5. How do you get water? In plastic water containers with a tractor.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? About three hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? About three hours to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there for at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? I go.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? I think it's a long way to get water for my family and a lot of money is spent on the tractor to get water. Running water in the local village would mean we would save money and energy.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? If there was running water in the local village, it be the easiest way to get water.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be surely useful.

13. How would it be useful? We could get water without spending money and using that much energy. It would reduce tractor expenses.

4. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: དཔལ་འབྲུམ་ཀྱུལ།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) དཔལ་འབྲུམ་ཀྱུལ།	Male	56
(b) ཚེ་སྤྱོད།	female	54
(c) རོན་ཐང་ཀྱུལ།	Male	28
(d) རོན་ཐང་ཀྱུལ།	Male	35
(e) རོན་ཐང་ཀྱུལ།	female	32
(f) རོན་ཐང་ཀྱུལ།	female	28

2. Annual family cash income? 4,000RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? We get water in a plastic water container with a donkey.

6. How long does one fetching water trip take? It takes about four hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about four hours to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My son and daughter go there for water.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It takes a lot of time. We cannot do certain housework because getting water needs time. Sometimes the water stops and we have had the experience of lacking water for three days.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? Running water would make it easier for the local people to get water.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? We wouldn't need to worry about water; we could get it whenever we needed.

5. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: ལྷགས་ འབུམ་རྒྱལ།

Place: Bon skor Village herding

land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) ལྷགས་འབུམ་རྒྱལ།	Male	38
(b) ལྷ་མོ།	female	29
(c) འཕགས་མོ་ཆེ་བརྟན།	Male	5

2. Annual family cash income? 2,700RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is very far from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? We get water in a plastic water container carried by a donkey.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about a morning.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about one morning to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My wife and I.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It's really hard to get water because of the crowd. This running water is use by many people.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? If we had a tractor or running water near our home, it would be easy. .

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? If there's running water in the local village, we could get water without having to deal with a crowd and at any time.

6. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: བསྟན་ལྷེ།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) བསྟན་ལྷེ།	Male	39
(b) ལྷ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷེ།	Female	22
(c) མེ་ལོ་མོ་ལྷེ།	Female	18
(d) ལྷ་ལྷ་མོ་ལྷེ།	Male	17

2. Annual family cash income? 2,500RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is about five km from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? My wife gets water with two buckets.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about six hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about one morning to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My wife goes there for water.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It's really hard to get water there because it's a far from home and we need a special time to go for water.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? If we had running water in the village, it would be very convenient to get water.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? It would reduce the time and the energy so local villagers would conveniently be able to get water. Anyway running water is the best thing for the local villagers.

7. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: ལུན་ཁྱེད་།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) ལུན་ཁྱེད་།	Male	42
(b) འཛོམས་སྒྱེད་།	Female	41
(c) ཏྲུ།	Male	28
(d) རྩེ་ཐོ།	Female	20

2. Annual family cash income? 1,700RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get water from the small farming town, which is about five km far from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? We walk to the running water place to get water with buckets.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about six hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about one morning to go.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My son and my daughter go there for water.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It's very difficult to get water from this far place. When my son and daughter go for water, we usually go to the grassland to herd the sheep. When it's our turn to let the sheep have water, we three people drive the sheep to the farming town for water. It is usually crowded and sometimes we can't get water until around midnight.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? A tractor would make it easier for my son to get water from this far distant place.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? My son can get water easily if he has a tractor. He can get water quickly.

8. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006 **Interviewer:** འཕྲི། **Place:** Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) འཕྲི།	Male	66
(b) ཁོ་ཡུལ།	Female	38
(c) ཆོ་དཔལ་རྒྱལ།	Male	37
(d) བན་དེ་ཆོ་བརྟན།	Male	26
(f) ལྷ་རེས་མ།	Female	22

2. Annual family cash income? 2,000RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is about five km from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? We get water with a donkey-pulled cart that has a plastic water container.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? About five hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about five hours.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My daughter.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? It's the most difficult in terms of family chores. We sometimes suffer from a lack of water. When my son and daughters are gone, we cannot get water and then we ask neighbors to get water.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? Running water near my home is the easier way that we can get water.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? We could get water even though my son and daughter were not here.

9. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: རོན་ཐང་རྒྱལ།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) རོན་ཐང་རྒྱལ།	Male	35
(b) རྒྱ་ལྷོ་མོ།	Female	32
(c) རྒྱ་ལྷོ་མོ།	Male	12

2. Annual family cash income? 2,800RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get water from the small farming town, which is about five km from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? With a donkey and sometimes with the neighbor's tractor.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about three hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about three hours to go, but sometimes it takes about one day.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? My wife.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? I think this is the most difficult thing but we have no way to make it easier. We have to get water from there, though it is a far place.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? Running water near my family would make it easier. .

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? We could get water conveniently so we wouldn't need to worry about water in our lives.

10. Survey

Date: October 5, 2006

Interviewer: ཏ་འགྲིན་ཐར།

Place: Bon skor Village herding land.

1. How many people are there in your family?

Name	Sex	Age
(a) ཏ་འགྲིན་ཐར།	Male	30
(b) ལྷ་མོ།	Female	28
(c) གནམ་མེས།	Female	6
(d) ལྷ་ཐར་རྒྱལ།	Male	3

2. Annual family cash income? 2,000RMB by herding

3. Where do you get water? We get the water from the small farming town, which is about five km from my home.

4. What do you use this water for? We use this water for my family's drinking, cooking, cleaning, dog's drinking water, and so on.

5. How do you get water? We get water in a plastic water container with a cart pulled by a donkey.

6. How long does one fetching-water trip take? It takes about four hours.

7. How far is one roundtrip? It takes about four hours to go, but sometimes it takes about one day.

8. How often do you go for water? We go there at least once in two days.

9. Who gets water in your family? I go.

10. What do you think about getting water in the way that you get water right now? For years we have gotten water with a donkey. We need to feed the donkey and also provide a plastic water container. It takes a lot of time and energy.

11. What would make getting water easier for your family? Running water near my home would be make getting water easier.

12. Do you think an easier way of getting water would be useful? Yes, it would be useful.

13. How would it be useful? We can get the water near the home, so we don't need to worry about this again. Meanwhile, we could do other housework and improve my family's poor condition.